



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The man might besides, have been detained by some unexpected accident, or misfortune, and a little of that "milk of human kindness," which our countrymen are seldom deficient in, when they are not irritated, should have induced them to make some inquiry as to that point, before they proceeded farther.

They should besides have considered that, coming from a country where strict punctuality, the writer is sorry to own, is not over common, they ought to have been more indulgent to the failings of our neighbours, in this point.

The man who sets forward in life, with a resolution to exact his strict right, in every particular to its utmost limits, will have pretty much such a journey through it, as those gentlemen, had across the neck of Scotland; and if they consider the matter in this light, they may receive ample compensation for what they suffered, in the ease with which the lesson they have thus learned, may enable them to travel either literally on terra firma, or metaphorically, through the pilgrimage of existence.

Or at least if they do not, the remark may perpaps have this good effect on some of the readers of the Magazine, and if it has, the view of the writer will be answered which is in showing by this example the great advantage which the good old rule of "to bear and forbear," may be in ensuring a pleasant passage through the world, to contribute his mite to the sum of human happiness. The man who despises this rule will be sure to feel the curse of Cain." "His hand will be against every man and every man's hand against him."

N.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,  
**B**Y inserting the following, you will oblige a Correspondent.

I have frequently observed that our fires which are composed of turf, burn better at night, than in day light, this is the case when lime is burning, or bog lands, more especially, if it is in time of frost: in consequence of this the farmer is sure to attend

the burning of his bogs, if he has any, at night, because his fires burn better, this he does without knowing the reason why it is so. It is known that the solar light extinguishes our fires, and retards their burning; but the above will be the case, even when the sun is obscured by clouds for many days together. *Quere*—the reason.

T.

*Ballinahinch, Nov. 10, 1809*

For the *Belfast Monthly Magazine*.

#### THOUGHTS ON FRIENDSHIP.

Poor is the friendless master of a world;  
A world in purchase for a friend is gain.

YOUNG.

**T**HIS is no luxury so great; nor any to which men in all situations have more equal claims, than that of Friendship; but alas! how little do we reflect on the importance, or, how poorly do we appreciate the advantages resulting from it; no person at the time he professes friendship, but imagines he is possessed of all the requisites which constitute it, hence, the frequent exclamations of ingratitude, treachery, and hypocrisy which ever resound in our ears; hence, the person "hackney'd in the ways of men," looks on the world with a distempered, suspicious eye, thinks mankind only a compound of craft, and dissimulation, and because of his experience, never tastes the assuasive cordial with which Heaven has blended the bitter draught of worldly enjoyments.

How widely different would be our situation in this world, did we, first study ourselves, eradicate every unfavourable propensity from our hearts, cultivate every disposition that would increase our own and our neighbour's happiness—and be careful never to give the imperative influence, or title of a bosom friend, to one whose age, pursuits, situation, and qualifications are not exactly corresponding with our own—not to have many friends, and to be extremely choice in our selections, that those may have our unbounded confidence, and justly merit our esteem—that when we have found this pearl of inestimable value, we should never give scope to our

versatile inclinations, but love with unabated ardour to the end of our lives. But these as Cowper says

Are observations on the case  
That savour much of common place,  
And all the world admits them.

what a pity! the minds of the world were not also actuated by them: Then meretricious attainments would be of little value, and mental qualifications only in estimation; man would meet man, without any of the cool reserve which is so observable; and be esteemed in proportion as he is virtuous. S.

Ballymena, Nov. 14th, 1809.

*To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.*

I SOMETIMES hear your magazine stigmatized as dull: but while you continue to make it useful, you need not fear departing from the plan of some of your contemporaries; in time the taste of your readers may be reclaimed from the frivolities, which they have been accustomed to see in periodical publications, and learn to bear a mixture of the useful. Persevere steadily in the plan you have adopted, and generally adhered to, and venture to communicate common sense. Some may be disgusted, but the number of sensible readers will be increased—Your attention to instruct from time to time in the plans for restoring suspended animation is deserving of encouragement. In aid of your plan I send you the following observations with which I lately met on the subject. They are from the Suffolk humane society. Besides the useful though common observations in the first four paragraphs, I would particularly recommend the important information in the next four. They point out an enlightened method of treatment.

A READER.

*Suspended Respiration.*

Cases of suspended respiration from drowning frequently occur where no medical assistance can be immediately procured, and many valuable lives are in consequence lost from improper treatment, which might have been preserved, had more appropriate means been used.

The Suffolk Humane Society to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of the like fatal consequences in future, recommends the following directions to be observed, till medical assistance can be obtained.

As soon as the body is taken from the water, convey it with the head and shoulders raised, to the nearest house, having first untied the neck-cloth and removed every impediment to respiration; then strip off the clothes, wipe the body dry and carefully clean the mouth and nostrils.

Place the body (the head still raised) on a bed or upon blankets, on a low table, in a warm but airy room in winter, or in the sun in summer.

Six persons are as many as can be usefully employed, and not more than that number should be admitted into the room.

Let one person close the mouth and one nostril: an other press the lower end of the prominent part of the wind pipe (called the pomum adamii) backward, while a third blows into the open nostril by means of a pair of bellows, till the chest be a little raised; the air should then be allowed to escape, and its expulsion assisted by gentle pressure on the chest, after this process has been repeated three or four times, rub the whole body and particularly the right breast, with oil of hog's lard, which will prevent the ill effects of friction.

This plan should be continued for at least four hours, warmth being at the same time applied to the feet and hands by means of bladders or bottles of warm water, or hot sand bags; if a warm bath can be procured, the patient may be with advantage, immersed in it up to the shoulders, as whatever tends to preserve the warmth of the body, without vitiating the air, is useful.

As soon as a pulse at the wrist, or beating of the heart can be felt, stimulate the inside of the nostrils by touching them with spirit of hartshorn, or sal volatile, and inject by means of an elastic tube or syringe (if the person be unable to swallow) a spoonful or two of warm wine, brandy, rum, or gin and water,